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HERMANN GRAPE NURSERIES



THE HAPPY HOME

WHERE GRAPES GROW

ESTABLISHED 1897

ED. KEMPER & CO.

PROPRIETORS

HERMANN, MISSOURI

Please Read Carefully

CORRESPONDENCE solicited in English and German.

PACKING, no charges for, and goods delivered free, f. o. b. cars or express office at Hermann, Mo. Our packing is the very best, boxes and bales paper lined.

EARLY ORDERS are sometimes necessary to secure the special variety and get stock in time.

SUBSTITUTION. When orders come in late it is customary, should the supply of a variety become exhausted (as will occasionally occur in all establishments), to substitute in its place a similar sort, if there is such, always labeling correctly. Should it be desirable for us not to do this, please state "No Substitution" on your order.

TRUE TO NAME. We use the greatest care to have all our vines reliable and true to name, and will, on proper proof, replace anything that may not prove true to name. It is mutually agreed, between the purchaser and ourselves, that we shall not at any time be held responsible for more than the original cost of vines.

TERMS. All goods must be paid in advance or C. O. D., one-fourth payable in advance, and we then send subject to examination. In case they do not give satisfaction they can be returned, but must again be packed carefully. We will then pay the return freight or express charges and return the full amount the party has originally paid.

REMITTANCE. We accept stamps for sums less than 50c—1, 2, 5 and 10-cent stamps preferred. We also accept personal checks without deducting for collection, but sometimes we do not ship before we have collected same, therefore a draft or express money order is better.

REFERENCE, Hermann Savings Bank, Hermann, Mo. Or write us, someone in your neighborhood may have ordered from us before and know what we have been doing the past twenty years.

PERSONS UNACQUAINTED with the different varieties can leave the selection to us, in which case we select as planting for ourselves.

PLANTING TIME. In fall from the last of October till the ground freezes up. In spring, March, April and May.

In fall we do not think it good to dig until leaves are killed by a night frost.

Price List

VARIETIES

VARIETIES	2 Year or Extra Select 1 Year No. 1, each	2 Year or Extra Select 1 Year No. 1, per 10	2 Year or Extra Select 1 Year No. 1, per 25	1 Year, No. 1, per 100	1 Year, No. 1, per 1000	2 Year, No. 1 per 100	2 Year, No. 1 per 1000
Aroma .....	.25	\$1.50					
Blue Black .....	.12	1.00					
Brighton .....	.12	1.00	2.00	4.50	40.00	6.00	50.00
Concord .....	.08	.60	1.10	2.00	17.00	3.00	28.00
Catawba .....	.08	.60	1.10	2.00	16.00	3.00	24.00
Campbell's Early .....	.20	1.25	2.50	6.00	55.00	10.00	90.00
Dry Hill Beauty .....	.20	1.25	2.50	6.00	45.00	8.00	55.00
Elvira .....	.08	.60	1.10	2.50	22.00	3.50	32.00
Ives .....	.08	.60	1.10	2.50	22.00	3.50	32.00
Moore's Early .....	.09	.80	1.50	3.00	27.00	4.50	40.00
Diamond .....	.09	.80	1.60	3.50	30.00	4.50	40.00
Martha .....	.09	.80	1.50	3.00	25.00	4.50	40.00
Mo. Riesling, No. 1 .....	.09	.80	1.50	3.00	25.00	4.00	30.00
Marsala .....	.12	1.00	2.00	5.00	45.00	6.50	60.00
Neosho .....	.12	1.00					
Niagara .....	.09	.80	1.60	3.50	25.00	5.00	40.00
Norton's Vir. Seedling .....	.18	1.60	3.00	5.50	45.00	7.00	65.00
Perkins .....	.12	1.00	2.00	4.50	40.00	6.00	50.00
Taylor .....	.10	.80	1.60				
Worden .....	.08	.60	1.10	2.50	22.00	3.50	32.00
Woodruff Red .....	.14	1.20	2.50	5.00	45.00	7.00	60.00

We Pay the Postage

on the each, ten and twenty-five column of this price list, and also on all the "Special Offers" on page 4, but at the 100 and 1000 column rates the purchaser has to pay the express or freight. Fifty go at 100 and 500 at 1000 rates.

Our old customers will note that we do not list as many varieties as usually, have to say that we thought it best to omit those varieties that we think too uncertain.

If your back yard be ever so small, room for a few grape vines can be found, and very, very often back yards are found rather unpleasant sights. Nothing will so redeem these places as a few grape vines. They will grow up and do well on a fence, woods: ed or trellis.

SPECIAL OFFER "A."

For 45c we will send one each of the following varieties: Concord, Moore's Early, Martha, Niagara, Brighton and Dry Hill Beauty.

SPECIAL OFFER "B."

For 80c we will send two each of the following: Concord, Moore's Early, Martha, Niagara, Brighton and Dry Hill.

SPECIAL OFFER "C."

For \$1.00 we will send one each of the following: Dry Hill, Perkins, Norton's, Martha, Aroma, Concord, Niagara, Ives, Catawba, Moore's Early, Elvira and Marsala.

SPECIAL OFFER "D."

For \$1.50 we will send two each of the following varieties: Moore's Early, Worden, Concord, Norton's Virginia Seedling, Ives (all black), Niagara, Martha (yellow), Dry Hill, Marsala, Perkins (red); Elvira and Missouri Riesling (white).

SPECIAL OFFER "E."

For \$1.75 we will send one each of every variety that we have on our Price List.

EXPLANATION. We have to make the following descriptive list short. If we say, "subject to rot," it is to be understood in this locality here; now if you want to select for your planting and don't know much about varieties, but know the old Concord and how it does in your locality, be governed by this: if the Concord is subject to rot in your locality, you may be quite sure that all the other varieties that are marked subject to rot will do so, too. Of course, on an arbor or building, etc., no variety will rot except the weather is very favorable for rot, but in a vineyard this is entirely different. Rot, however, can easily be controlled by spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, just before and after blooming. (4 pounds blue vitriol, 4 pounds lime, 50 gallons water.) All young grape vines that we list will grow up without any attention, regarding insects; they have no enemies like the young fruit trees. If you want to know more about any special variety write us. We will cheerfully answer fair questions.



Descriptive List

AROMA. Found growing on a farm in Kansas by M. Romeiser of Hermann, Mo. It seems to do best in those Western States. We recommend it only to the Breeder and Amateur for its size, curiosity and health. Red, where it ripens well; strong grower; very productive; ripens midseason; bunches small; berries the largest we know; peculiar flavor; not subject to rot.

BRIGHTON. Originated by Jacob Moore of Brighton, N. Y., in 1870. Seedling of Diana Hamburg, pollinated by Concord. Will do its best only if we use stable litter and mulch in winter. Red, flavor excellent; berries medium; bunches very large; productive; ripens early; subject to rot.

BLUE BLACK. Origin unknown. Black; flavor somewhat foxy; berries medium size, oval shape; bunches medium; strong grower; ripen early; not subject to rot. We do not recommend it for vineyard planting, only for arbor.

CONCORD. Originated by Ephraim Bull of Concord, Mass., in 1843. Seedling of a wild grape believed to have been pollinated by Catawba. Of the several thousand varieties that have been offered to the public since, it still leads, all considered. It does fair without any attention, no doubt because fully half wild. First brought to Hermann, Mo., by Husmann in 1855. Black; flavor good; productive; berries and bunches—could say large; good grower; ripens mid-season; subject to rot.

CATAWBA. Origin not positively known, but in 1807 General Davy, Senator of South Carolina, brought some to Washington saying that it was an old variety at his home. Red; vinous flavor; bunches and berries good sized; ripen late; fair grower; subject to rot.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Originated by Geo. W. Campbell of Delaware, Ohio, in 1892. Seedling of Moore's Early pollinated by Belvidere and Muscat Hamburg. Close pruning and mulch in winter with stable litter is the only way we get good results. Black; ripens early, berries large; bunches very large; flavor good; subject to rot.

DRY HILL BEAUTY. Originated by Robyn Bros. of Hermann, Mo., about 1902. A chance Seedling. They have vineyards on a ridge known as DRY Hill, hence the name. Brick Red; ripens very early; healthy; very productive; flavor fair; berries and bunches medium; good grower; not subject to rot.

DIAMOND. Originated by Jacob Moore of Brighton, N. Y. in 1870. Seedling of Concord pollinated by Iona. White; very productive; bunches large; berries medium; flavor fair; good grower; subject to rot.

ELVIRA. Originated by Jacob Rommel of Morrison, Mo., in 1863. Seedling of Taylor, claimed to have been pollinated by Martha. Very productive, will overbear if not pruned very short. White; sweet when well ripe; bunches compact, small; berries medium; ripens midseason; good grower; not subject to rot.

IVES. Originated by Henry Ives of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1840. Mr. Ives claims that it comes from seed of Madeira. Black; healthy; good grower; productive; flavor fair; ripens midseason; not subject to rot.

MOORE'S EARLY. Originated by John B. Moore of Concord, Mass., in 1871. Seedling of Concord. Not so productive as the Concord, a good shipper and table grape. Black; ripens early; flavor good; berries large; bunches medium; subject to rot.

MARTHA. Originated by Samuel Miller, of Bluffton, Mo., in 1864. Seedling of Concord. Yellow; very sweet; productive; good grower; ripens midseason; bunches and berries medium; subject to rot.

MISSOURI RIESLING. Originated by Nicholas Grein of Hermann, Missouri, in 1870. Seedling of Taylor. White, turning pink when at its best; good grower; flavor good; ripens midseason; bunches and berries medium; subject to rot.

MARSALA. Originated by Dr. Stayman about 1878. Red; very productive; healthy; fair grower; flavor fair; ripens midseason; bunches and berries medium; not subject to rot.

NEOSHO. Found growing wild in the woods at Neosho, Missouri, by H. Jaeger of that city. All that we want to recommend it for is if you want to plant for an arbor mostly for shade, it will grow up with any tree and do fair without pruning. Black; productive; vigorous grower; flavor spicy; ripens midseason; bunches large; berries medium, not very subject to rot.

NIAGARA. Originated by Hoag & Clark of Niagara Co., N. Y. Seedling of Concord pollinated by Cassady. Yellow; sweet; productive; good grower; ripens midseason; bunches large; berries large; subject to rot.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA SEEDLING. Originated by Dr. Norton of Richmond, Virginia, in 1830. Dr. Norton claims it a cross between Bland and Miller's Burgundy. This, however, seems doubtful as it shows Aestivalis strain. It never came to prominence in Virginia, but when it was brought to Hermann, Missouri, it was soon largely planted. Then came Cynthiana, first received by Hissmann then of Hermann, Missouri. This also was largely planted and if we now plant them together I find no difference. Cynthiana was found growing in the woods of Arkansas. Neither the Nortons nor Cynthiana will do good in Northern States. Black; productive; good grower; ripens late; bunches large; berries small; sweet; not very subject to rot.

PERKINS. Chance Seedling found by Jacob Perkins of Bridgewater, Mass., in 1830. Red; somewhat spotted; productive; strong grower; ripens midseason; bunches and berries medium; foxy; thick skin; not subject to rot.

TAYLOR. Was found growing wild on the Kentucky-Tennessee line by Mr. Cobb. Cultivated several years by Cuthbert Bullitt. Introduced by Judge Taylor in 1840, hence the often used name Taylor Bullitt. We want to recommend it only for arbor, will grow up and do fair without any care. White; productive; rank grower; ripens midseason; bunches small; berries medium; sweet; spicy; not very subject to rot.

WORDEN. Originated by Schuyler Worden of Minetto, N. Y. in 1863. A seedling of Concord. In many localities claimed as a better variety than Concord. Black; productive; fair grower; ripens early; bunches large; berries very large; flavor good; subject to rot.

WOODRUFF. Originated by C. H. Woodruff of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1874. Chance Seedling. Red; very productive; good grower; ripens midseason; bunches medium, berries large; sweet; spicy; not subject to rot.

A TRUE DESCRIPTION. Having described these varieties that I think of value to the average planter, I have tried to give a true description. It, however, is a known fact that certain varieties in certain localities differ greatly. This description is based on vineyards here.

ED. KEMPER.

PLANTING. Plant as if you plant a tree. Often we are asked if a two-year will bear one year earlier than a one-year. We have to say no; it may bring a larger crop the first year it comes to bearing, but a good one-year will bear just as soon, because the first year after planting no vine can bear, as the transplanting hurts the vine so much that it can not mature fruit buds for bearing the next year.

PRUNING. The first fall or winter after planting the entire growth should again be cut off; the second you may leave one cane two to three feet long, and if it has made a very strong growth you may leave two canes or the one some longer; the third year you may leave two canes, say four to five feet, and so on. In future years you should always remember that the stronger the growth the more and longer canes you should leave, and if the growth gets poorer you have to leave less and shorter canes. These canes should always be from the last summer's growth and come out of as young wood as possible, to get these canes we always leave two spurs with two or three buds as low as possible.

WARNING—We have no agents.

